

day was not only the occasion of an agreeable personal meeting but it resulted in a fairly full understanding as to the plans for the President's visit throughout the next fortnight. The meeting was described as extremely cordial, both the President and the Premier later voicing their highly favorable impressions of each other.

As the call lasted more than an hour it permitted of a conference over the plans for the meeting of the interallied conference and of the peace congress, and of at least the preliminary discussion of some of the great international problems about to be taken up.

President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau touched in only the most general manner the problems of the peace conference in the course of their conversation, according to Marcel Rutin of the *Echo de Paris*. Mr. Wilson was most impressed with the Premier's personality and is reported to have expressed himself in the most flattering terms, remarking: "He is a most prepossessing man."

Mr. Wilson accompanied the Premier to the door, shook hands long and heartily with him and said: "Thank you, thank you. Good-by till to-morrow."

Persons connected with the American mission to the peace conference said to-day that last night's conference between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau was even more satisfactory than the respective intimate friends of the two statesmen had believed possible.

Virtually in Agreement.

The impression is being conveyed by American official quarters that the President and the Premier were virtually in perfect agreement on all points and that the United States and France held similar ideas regarding the most important questions to be discussed between the nations. The most vital points were covered in the discussion, it was intimated.

Concerning the plans, it is now apparent that the President's visit to Italy will be postponed until the middle or the latter part of January, as his time meanwhile will be fully occupied in meeting the political leaders coming from various points in attending the opening sessions of the interallied conference and the peace congress, in visits to the American front and the French and Belgian devastated regions, and probably a visit to Brussels and King Albert of Belgium.

The President will be back in Paris in the early days of January when the preliminaries are likely to be so far advanced as to permit of the opening of the peace congress about January 6. The exact time, however, is of course subject to the pleasure of the interallied conference when it assembles to complete the details of the programme.

The arrival of the various officials to meet President Wilson has been arranged for. Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Foreign Minister Sonnino will reach here Thursday. David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, probably will reach Paris next Saturday or Sunday. With Premier Clemenceau, the presence of these peace delegates will permit of discussions among the four leading Powers—Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy.

The interallied conference probably will assemble next Monday, but the sessions will be brief, not exceeding two days.

The initial meeting of the interallied conference probably will be held in the *Grand Hotel*, where President Wilson's first opportunity to meet the delegates around the conference table. After two days the various leaders will separate for the Christmas holidays.

During the intervals between official calls and visits to the President was engaged in affairs of state much after the manner of his procedure in the White House offices. He did considerable business over the telephone, just as at home.

President Wilson has been insisting that the American peace mission organize its work on the basis of the plan in the United States can begin to know what is happening. Meanwhile the mission is trying to get itself settled so as to begin preliminary work.

Joseph C. Grew, formerly counselor of the American Embassy in Vienna, will take charge of the mission. His announcements which will be ordinarily transmitted to the United States. He will have as assistants Ray Stannard Baker and Maximilian Foster.

MAY ASK WILSON TO MEDIATE.

Pope Benedict is expected to ask President Wilson to mediate in the dispute between the Quirinal and the Vatican, according to the *Popolo Romano*.

This question, the paper says, in no case will be brought before the peace conference.

That Pope Benedict is prepared to abandon a custom of almost half a century and no longer consider himself bound to remain within the grounds of the Vatican is the firm belief in several circles here. Many incidents recently have led public opinion toward this belief. No Pontiff has left the Vatican since 1871 as a protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

Reports that the Pope would leave the Vatican grounds have appeared many times since the Pope lost his temporal power. During the reign of Pope Benedict the question was brought up first last June, when the Vatican issued a denial in a report in Spanish newspapers that the Pope would leave Rome for Spain.

U. S. Consulates in Belgium Reopen. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The United States Consulate at Antwerp, Belgium, has been reopened, with Henry Morgan, formerly Consul at Hamburg, in charge. The State Department also announced to-day that other consulates in Belgium are being reopened.

Finland Free of German Troops. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The last German troops left Finland to-day under the command of officers of high rank, according to an official despatch from Stockholm. No German military instructors will be allowed to remain in the country.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza. LAXATIVE. A GENUINE GENUINE. E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 25c—Ad.

WILSON TELLS HOW AMERICA WAKENED

Delivers Address in Reply to Greetings of President of Paris Council.

SYMPATHY WAS AROUSED

"Our Hearts Moved With Our Resolutions," He Tells the French Dignitaries.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In his address at the City Hall to-day in reply to the greetings of Adrien Mithouard, the president of the Municipal Council, President Wilson said:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated."

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated the United States from the scene of the sufferings of the people of France, that we were not deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated."

Enemy's Practices Shocking.

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the Central Empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution."

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolutions of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds, I have been able to do so with the consciousness and purposes of free men everywhere responded. We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice."

Finds Community of Thought.

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate and profound community of thought and ideals which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent. Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days."

"I permit me to thank you from a full heart."

In addressing President Wilson, Mithouard said:

"I have the honor, in the presence of the President of the Republic, to present to you the Municipal Council of Paris, whose interpreter I am in welcoming the chief of the great nation whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the up-right man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Welcomes Mrs. Wilson.

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, Mithouard said:

"Madame: Paris is infinitely happy and is touched that you who have accompanied the President, have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the interest of your presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who have already conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by my voice, acclaims you and says at your feet the homage of its gratitude and its respect."

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, Mithouard said:

"It is with deep emotion that the capital welcomes to-day the first President of the United States who has crossed the ocean, and our City Hall, the cradle of French liberty, will mark in its annals the day on which it was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the Union, the citizen of the world—dare we say the great European?—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations."

Source of Strength to Fighters.

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defence of the soil of their forebears"

and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theatre of war has allowed you to see while yet they lived the greatness of the monument they were building."

"From the other side of the world you have spoken in advance of the judgment of history. What a source of strength was it for these fighters suddenly to hear your voice in its distinctly authoritative resonance, the voice of posterity, what joy to welcome those new brothers in arms hastening with ardor to claim at the critical hour their place upon the field of battle; what comfort for them to feel that they were henceforth arrayed with the glorious army of Gen. Pershing, the victor of the Argonne."

"Thus Paris, eager to see in the flesh the man it had known only by his written word and by his image, to-day lives over again with poignant vividness the history of America's decision as it was unfolded in your conscience before the eyes of the world."

"Profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which compatriots had set themselves to relieve our sufferings, with what anxious yet confident expectation did we follow the progress of your thought and of your feelings."

Unites Justice and Force.

"Beneath the deliberately measured tone of your notes and messages we felt little the mounting of a righteous indignation when there burst upon us the message of April 2, 1917. It gave to the questioning of the American conscience their supreme conclusion, and in Pascal's words, brought together justice and force to decide for long centuries the fate of all humanity."

"We are proud, Mr. President, to offer you welcome in the name of this capital."

"Our country is not alone that well loved land for whose liberation the blood of sons of the Union is mingled with that of the sons of France; our country to us means also the right of heritage, justice, good sense and honor; and because you come to us in the name of these noble things to-day we dare to call you a citizen of Paris."

"Take, then, Mr. President, the sincere good wishes of our city, yesterday under the banner of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberty of the world, but to-day open to all noble and generous ideas, and enthusiastically acclaiming in the great citizen who has the honor to receive the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."

GLASS IS SWORN IN AS TREASURY HEAD

Names New Chief of War Risk Insurance Bureau.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Carter Glass took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury at noon to-day before his colleagues of the Virginia delegation in Congress and a host of Treasury officials.

The oath was administered by Judge James Hay of the Court of Claims, a former colleague and at one time Mr. Glass's bitter political opponent.

The first utterance of the new Secretary was one to the effect that the formal resignation of his predecessor, Mr. McAdoo, had been accepted, and that he wished to command the organization built up by Secretary McAdoo. He said the only changes made by him would be those suggested by events.

Soon after taking office Secretary Glass announced the appointment of a new head of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, against which much criticism has been directed. He named Col. Henry D. Lindsey as director of the bureau, succeeding William C. DeLoach, who resigned several weeks ago on account of ill health. The office has been temporarily held by Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Col. Lindsey has served for the last year on the staff of Major-Gen. J. G. Harbord as chief of the War Risk Section of the American Expeditionary Forces and has in charge all war risk insurance matters overseas.

REVENTLOW ISSUES WARNING.

"German People Must Pay Any Price U. S. Names."

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 15 (delayed).—Discussing President Wilson's trip to Europe, Count Ernst von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the *Vossische Zeitung*, says: "The German people must pay any price, no matter how high, the United States names as a condition for the resumption of their position and relations with the world."

Count von Reventlow believes that Mr. Wilson's consent to the armistice conditions imposed on Germany is bound to prove inimical to the influence of the United States in Europe and among its associates.

BRITISH LOSE FEAR OF WILSON SEA PLAN

Opinion Expressed That He Will Understand Policy of England.

FIRM AS TO REPARATION

German Hopes of Leniency Are Declared Likely to Be Proved Vain.

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LONDON, Dec. 16.—President Wilson's visit to Europe, which at first was regarded in Great Britain with apprehension, particularly with reference to his probable stand on the question of the freedom of the seas, is now regarded by the press and public as likely to be of value.

Public interest here in the Brest and Paris receptions to the President overshadowed interest even in the election.

"Any expectations of the enemy that President Wilson is likely to prove tender on the score of reparation are likely to prove vain," says the *Sunday Times*. "One of the objects of the President's visit to France is to see for himself the character of the destruction perpetrated by the Germans."

"The need for a basis of Anglo-American relations in the future is exercising thoughtful minds on both sides of the Atlantic, and though it would be unwise to overstate matters it can be said that the talk in the two countries is agreed that in the nature of things England and America should continue to work together for greater unity."

Try to Cause Discard.

J. L. Garvin in the *Sunday Observer* points out that the Germans are now endeavoring to break the unity of the associated Powers at the conference table to save themselves from paying an indemnity. The Germans are careful to attribute their defeat to the intervention of America, and their press is busy claiming for themselves all the noble principles President Wilson has enunciated.

"They are leaving no stone unturned to profit by the rift which they think they discern in the purposes of the Allies, especially with reference to the freedom of the seas."

"Such," says Mr. Garvin, "is the atmosphere of Europe in which President Wilson landed Friday. The man whose ideals won the world comes to try them on the touchstone of hard fact. Never was a guest more welcome in France or England. Never has a statesman inspired more wholehearted faith in the purity of his motives or the candor of his mind. He will be welcomed in Britain with frank, outspoken words befitting the intercourse of those speaking the same language and thinking the same thoughts."

"While President Wilson has not yet defined his idea of the freedom of the seas with any precision we are willing to wait his definition with full confidence that nothing is further from his mind than proposing anything that would be really injurious to Great Britain. Lloyd George defined the attitude of the whole British nation when he said the British navy was a defensive weapon."

Guarantee of Safety.

"That is why we do not mean to give it up. The experience of centuries has taught us that only with our navy can we be sure of immunity from attack. There can be no useful discussion on that point. We will not contemplate the possibility of the victory we so largely helped to achieve being turned into a disastrous defeat. Therein we will have the support of the allies who since 1914 bore the burden of battle."

"These things will become plain to President Wilson when he sees them at close quarters. He has a greatness of mind that permits of conviction, and as the case is very clear that as Britain lies close to the edge of a continent which for years will seethe with aspirations for revenge with Britain, France, Belgium and Italy facing a hundred million Germans, there can be no question of a surrender of that sea power which Britain wields and which always has been exerted in the cause of freedom and the protection of the weak."

Gen. Smuts Quits War Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, long a leading figure in South Africa, has resigned as member of the War Cabinet on the ground that the end of the war has terminated the need of his services, according to the *Express*.

CHANCE FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH CABINET

Mrs. Pankhurst's Name Mentioned for Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—British political speculation is now concerned with the reconstruction of the Cabinet after election. Now that it is practically assured that Lloyd George's policies have been vindicated, and that he will be commissioned to carry on the work he has thus far advanced, there is much talk regarding his peace policies, particularly with reference to those questions at the peace conference in which England's interest is vital.

It is persistently rumored that the Premier, in recognition of the great work accomplished by British women during the war, will name a woman for a place in his Cabinet. If he does this the woman so honored will be the first in all the centuries of Great Britain's history to sit as a Minister.

Mrs. Pankhurst's name is mentioned frequently in this connection.

WINNING PEOPLES TO HIS POLICIES

Continued from First Page.

and that they were found very satisfactory.

If Senator Lodge in paragraph twelve of his programme advocated the occupation of Russia by the Entente it is felt that President Wilson strongly will oppose his programme. Regarding Russia, I am informed that the subject has not been taken up as yet in even its preliminary phases. It bristles with difficulties.

President Wilson is said to lack sympathy with Senator Lodge's twenty-first point, believing that the withholding of raw materials from Germany would work a great industrial disadvantage on the United States and would never be tolerated by the American people.

The President's friends point out that raw materials come largely from the United States and not from France, which is why the latter country so plainly desires such a policy. These friends also point out that such a policy would mean economic slavery to Germany.

The Wilson-Clemenceau conference, which lasted ninety minutes, is described by the President's friends as "more satisfactory than expected by those acquainted with the Premier's attitude as expressed some weeks ago."

Still, Large Bodies of Public Opinion

are sceptical on this point. In addition to discussing future arrangements, the President is understood to have gone over many points of his programme, developing much upon which there is mutual agreement, and to have decided to formulate a series of proposals which will serve as a basis of debate when the Entente Premier meets. President Wilson later suggested that there be a conference of the full membership of the missions of France, the United States, Italy, Great Britain and Japan to draw up an outline of peace terms to be submitted to all the delegates to the peace conference.

WILSON COMMUTES A DEATH SENTENCE

Seditious Newark Soldier Gets 20 Years in Prison.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

CAMP DIX, N. J., Dec. 16.—Executive clemency, exercised by President Wilson on the eve of his departure for Europe, has saved a Newark man from the hangman's noose. It became known here to-day, when commutation of the death sentence of Private Solomon Loselsky to twenty years imprisonment was announced.

Loselsky, a Jewer in civilian life, was sentenced to die for seditious and disloyal utterances to members of his company. He was drafted several months ago and upon arriving at camp refused to obey the order of a sergeant and a Lieutenant to don a pair of leggings. He is also alleged to have declared at the time, "I did not want to come to this dump in the first place and I have no respect for the flag or the country."

Consider Civil Service War Rating

The question as to what advantage service in the present war should be to applicants for civil service positions will be considered at a public hearing by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at its office in the Municipal Building at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

EXPLOSION HALTS ADRIATIC'S TRIP

Cylinder Head Blows Out, Delaying Prominent Americans Bound for Europe.

LA LORRAINE IN GALES

Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mary Garden Arrive.

The White Star liner *Adriatic* trembled yesterday morning in her North River dock when a three ton cylinder head, under unusual steam pressure, was torn off and sent skyrocketing to the under floor of the deck above. Customs men and the crew, the only persons aboard, were startled, and the skipper was much put out, but nobody was hurt. The engine shut off steam and about 600 passengers, who appeared later, expecting to sail at noon for Liverpool, were told they might stay aboard until repairs were completed, perhaps some time this morning, when the big ship will get off.

Some of those delayed by the accident are Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross; Gen. A. G. S. Davidson, Montenegrin Minister to the United States; Brig.-Gen. R. H. B. Davis, yet in even its preliminary phases. It bristles with difficulties.

The spirit of narration on the part of distinguished Occidental ladies, a bit pallid, who landed yesterday from the French liner *La Lorraine* might have equalled that of the marvelous Oriental yarn spinner, Miss, or Mme. Scheherazade, if there had been no Atlantic to rise up in protest. Even Mary Garden had to lean on the arm of Johnny Evers, baseball star, as she came down the gangplank. Such combers, she said, never had been whisked up anywhere since Neptune invented salt water.

Even Mary Garden Lost Her Pep.

The *Lorraine* had spared for wholesomeness of the trip. Sometimes she sank her nose so deep into the tumult that her voyagers wondered if she would ever come back on a level keel or just loop the loop under seas and come up with a proper French courtesy and do it all over again. Yes, there was real weather, Miss Garden declared, without her usual pep.

But the *Lorraine* came through it with the loss of yards of rail, but with tricolor wiggling triumphantly. The sentiments of the Occidental ladies were requested and given. Said Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who has been in sixteen weeks in France:

"I'm a pretty good sailor, but I could not stand the commotion of this trip. I was in bed from the day we started until this morning."

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who has been washing dishes, cooking, sewing, scrubbing and doing lots of things for the Yankee soldiers, said she really believed she had a great story to tell, but gracious goodness! who could tell stories after getting all washed and ironed and scrubbed by all the big seas that ever grew in the Atlantic, the Pacific or any other old ocean in December? It was great to be home and on something that did not fly up and wash your face violently. Mrs. Astor admitted almost anything the reporters asked her to admit. Her husband, a naval Lieutenant, is aboard the *Adriatic* and was well so far as she knew, and she herself would go back again unless the demobilization were a long drawn out affair.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, who has been writing for the *Y. M. C. A.* in the soldiers' leave areas, came back in a light blue uniform, and like the other ladies did not care to say much. She does not know where her husband is at present except that he is with the American Army of Occupation. She has returned to stay.

Miss Garden has been entertaining the soldiers at the front. With her was Henri Favier, poet and composer,

GOVERNORS URGED TO SET CITIES FREE

Secretary Baker Advocates More Liberty in Working Out Local Problems.

HOUSTON TALKS ON FOOD

Gov. Harrington Says Causes of Bolshevism Must Be Found and Removed.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—Thirty-six State

Governors or Governors-elect in annual conference here to-day were told by Secretary Baker that the war had proved the indispensability of strong State governments in peace as well as in war times as the principal agencies for mobilizing and demobilizing armies, finding work for returning soldiers and developing better methods of physical training for young men. At the same time he pleaded that State authorities give cities more freedom to work out their individual local problems.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston suggested that State governments ascertain immediately what farming lands might be available for use for returning soldiers, to continue training. He urged States to establish strong centralized agricultural departments to define more clearly the function of land grant colleges, to continue promotion of agricultural extension work, build better roads and promote campaigns in rural districts against preventable diseases.

World's Future Food Problems.

Considering the uncertainty of the future of the world's food production Secretary Houston said:

"Congress should make available a revolving fund of not less than \$600,000,000 to effectuate the Government guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat. It was only last year that the real market price was a cent below that. It may be as much as \$2.20 and it may be as much as \$3.20 less than the guaranteed price."

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland in welcoming the visitors declared that States must cooperate in promoting legislation to insure social justice. He continued:

"Old conditions can never return. New conditions now confront us to meet. Bolshevism must never be permitted upon the Western Continent, but the surest way to avoid socialism, of such a character, or anarchy, is for us to have such forms of Government with such legislation that gives equal and just rights, and equal and just opportunity to every citizen of our country."

"Public utility corporations and Mr. business must now understand that they can only exist when they realize that their existence is permitted only for service and not for self, and that they are servants and not masters."

"Let us find out the causes for Bolshevism, for socialism, for anarchy, and if possible remove the causes. Reconstruction problems, particularly those relating to labor, education and public lands, will be discussed to-morrow and at Wednesday's session. Secretaries Daniels and Lane will be heard."

Colorado Now Bone Dry.

DENVER, Dec. 16.—Colorado's bone dry law was signed by the Governor to-day. Long lines of citizens assembled in express companies offered here to get liquor shipments from adjoining States before midnight, when the law is effective.

Soldier Vote Will Congress Seat.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 16.—John J. Casey, Democrat, received to-day the certificate of election to Congress from the Luzerne county district. The county prothonotary certified the returns of the soldier vote from five army camps, giving Casey a plurality of forty-two, but he refused to certify those from seventy-three other camps, contending the votes were illegally cast.

The count within the county had elected E. N. Carpenter, Republican, by eighteen votes.

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